SCIENCE & GOVERNMENT REPORT

15th Year of Publication

The Independent Bulletin of Science Policy

Volume XV, Number 1 | P.O. Box 6226A, Washington, D.C. 20015 | January 15, 1985

Reagan Phoned Support

Keyworth: After the Ouster Rumors, a Second Term

Presidential Science Adviser George A. Keyworth II talked for an hour January 10 with SGR Editor Greenberg. Following is the text, transcribed and edited by SGR.

•

SGR. There were press reports after the election that the science office was going to be abolished and that you'd be out. Then your office put out the word that the President had called you to say it wasn't so.

Keyworth. He said, "Jay, I hear there are rumors around that your office is to be abolished and that I'm not going to need a Science Adviser in a second term. I want you to hear from me that that couldn't be farther from the truth." The rest of it, I'm not going to say.

SGR. Why not?

Keyworth. Look, I'll tell you, it was beginning to disturb me that there was beginning to be sufficient noise that it was interfering with my ability to function effectively. Let's say, I was heartened, if you wish, honored by the fact that the President chose to make a point by personally calling me. I certainly never asked him, or talked to him about it at all.

SGR. Had you indirectly solicited some expression of support?

Keyworth. No, I had simply mentioned to some people around here that I was deeply concerned over this type of noise and obviously intentional leaks to the press on things that had no foundation. I was quite confident of the President's support, and I guess there were enough things that the President finally heard about it.

SGR. Who would be leaking such stuff?

Keyworth. [Mockingly]: In a charming, warm community like Washington, I can't believe that anybody could ever make enemies. I'm just absolutely stunned by that.

SGR. Speculate on some possibilities.

Keyworth. I think it's probably quite obvious that in the course of 4 years, issue after issue after issue has come up and people take sides, give counter opinions to the President on issues, and eventually people tend to divide up into their philosophical views or their emphases, or whatever. If I were to tell you that there have been factions in the White House, I know that's a shocking thought, but it happens. I happen to be a great admirer of Ed Meese [Counselor to the President and Attorney General-designate]. I like Ed Meese. He and I think alike on most issues, and he represents one set of people, and there are others.

SGR. Were you fearing a replay of the Ed David chapter in the history of this office [a reference to President Nixon's post-reelection abolition of the office when Edward E. David Jr. was White House Science Adviser]?

Keyworth. I don't want to relive Ed's situation, because we've talked about it, but he never told me anything about mine. I felt thoroughly confident that I had the President's support. In that sense, I wasn't worried.

(Continued on page 2)

Cosmos Club Fighting Again On Membership for Women—Page 6

In Brief

It's a bumper season for dour budget rumors in the capital. One of the most persistent is that much of the $580 million that Congress added to the President's request for NIH this year is going to be deferred, or put on ice, as a deficit-holding measure. Also, that NIH will be held to 5000 new and competing grants, rather than the 6526 that Congress voted.

It's also rumored that the Department of Energy's fusion-research budget is due for major reductions. Even NSF, which has prospered throughout the Reagan Administration, is said to be due for no more than an inflation-pacing increase. However, high-energy physics is reported to be golden.

The post of Under Secretary for Defense Research and Engineering remains vacant following the resignation November 30 of Richard D. DeLauer. Whoever gets the job is likely to have a major influence on DoD's position on security controls over university research. DeLauer was credited with restraining the Pentagon's hardliners on that issue, and also with keeping lines open to academe through the DoD-University Forum, a periodic bull session of university and Pentagon brass. Whether it continues will depend on DeLauer's successor.

Meanwhile, the National Academy of Sciences is waiting to see who gets DeLauer's post before commencing a major study of the effects of security restrictions on US technological activities. The reason: DoD's cooperation is considered essential for carrying out the study.

. . . Says His Star Wars Support Inspired Attacks

(Continued from page 1)

I was worried about the fact that it's hard for one to deal and be credible when there is noise in the media. And we know very well that that's why people make leaks, *ad hominem* leaks.

And this was clearly not *contra* office. It was *ad hominem*. I think, incidentally, that the primary source of concern was my continuing support for SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative, or Star Wars.] I also think my continued support for SDI was mirrored very much by the President in the last couple of weeks. I also don't think there will be any more attacks. I feel very strongly that what we have in the White House and in the Executive Office of the President is a lot of people who work together on a lot of complicated issues under a lot of stress. And now we have some changes being made, and now we'll see a far more harmonious environment, largely because there are going to be a lot of new people in a lot of key positions.

Department of Science?

SGR. You and the others on the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness have proposed a Department of Science and Technology (SGR Vol. XIV, No. 20.) Will the President recommend it in the State of the Union?

Keyworth. I don't expect to see it in the State of the Union and I don't expect to see it for some time. However, there will be continuing discussion and I think there's a very good chance that we may well see it become an issue during the remainder of the Administration.

SGR. Is a smallscale reorganization more likely, let's say the often-talked-of combination of NSF and the National Bureau of Standards?

Keyworth. There's going to be continuing discussion about creating a Department of Industry and Trade [mainly from Commerce], and possibly other reorganizations. As those occur, the Bureau of Standards could be seen as an anomaly in a Department of Industry and Trade, and you might see changes. But I'd worry about a Department of Science and Technology that was born in times of austerity.

SGR. But R&D have not shared in the austerity.

Keyworth. True, and they're going to continue to do well. But nothing, including defense, is going to do as well as in the last few years.

SGR. What's on your list for the second term?

Keyworth. The two highest priorities we have are, first, continuing to help build the intellectual basis for the SDI and restoration of technological leverage in defense. Second, to take steps to achieve broader and deeper understanding of the country's dependency on our technology base, how we retain that base, the importance of America's leadership in science; and, most of all, the fragility of that leadership and the nature of the federal government's role in science and technology. Our excellence and leadership in those areas is extremely fragile, and it is challenged. We're still well out ahead, but we cannot be complacent.

SGR. You've made many references to SDI. Does that take up a lot of your time?

Keyworth. I look at my 4 years here as being pre- and post-SDI, because they are two different periods for me. From March 23, 1983 [date of Reagan's SDI speech], I probably found myself spending a third of my total time on SDI-related activities.

Star Wars Studies

SGR. What did you mean about building the intellectual basis for SDI?

Keyworth. We spend an awful lot of time here, with a lot of different kinds of people as well as within our own staff, trying to resolve some of the complex questions that come out of SDI. One of them certainly has been the so-called transition between the present era of deterrence and having a truly effective capability. How do you get there without disturbing the stability? Another question is how the linkage with arms control occurs in a stabilizing way. Those are not simple questions. There are European concerns about the introduction of defense into deterrence.

One does not answer all the questions that have to be asked in building the research program, the policies, the arms-control positions, or even devising the program that can answer the technical questions, one by one as

(Continued on page 3)

ISSN 0048-9581

© Science & Government Report, Inc., 1985

Editor and Publisher
Daniel S. Greenberg

Associate Publisher
Wanda J. Reif

Contributing Correspondents
Francois Seguier (Paris); Ros Herman (London)

Independently published by *Science & Government Report, Inc.*, twice monthly, except once each in January, July & August. Annual subscription: Institutions, $158.00 (two years, $275.00). Information about bulk and individual rates upon request. Editorial offices at 3736 Kanawha St. N.W., Washington, DC 20015. Tel. (202) 244-4135. Second-class postage at Washington, D.C. Please address all subscription correspondence to Box 6226A, Northwest Station, Washington, DC 20015. Reproduction without permission is prohibited. SGR is available on Xerox University Microfilms. Claims for missing back issues will be filled without charge if made within six months of publication date.

. . . Worries About Maintaining US Advantage in R&D

(Continued from page 2)

we proceed—without a lot of careful, hard thinking. That takes time. In that sense, it's an intellectual exercise.

SGR. Is your office the focal point for dealing with those questions? Why aren't these over in DoD or the Arms Control Agency?

Keyworth. We're not the focal point. We have been involved in this since day one, because it's a technical issue and I'm the President's Science Adviser. It's the President's issue. There are lots of people who maintain key roles. I was asked to and have continued to play as much of a support role as we can. That's one of the reasons that the President very much wanted me to continue to serve.

SGR. Has the President designated you as his representative in SDI deliberations?

Keyworth. Of course, not. I'm not a line officer. My job is to serve the President. I'm part of the President's staff. I'm a guest in his home, if you wish, not part of an Executive agency with responsibility for carrying out national defense.

Resources for SDI

SGR. Questions have been raised about the availability of talent and resources for SDI.

Keyworth. I'm worried about having the talent to meet a lot of our increasing dependency on science and technology. Defense, across the board, is one of those areas, and SDI is no different from other areas of defense. It will be an increasing demand on our technical manpower pool, but not by any means an overwhelming one. Nowhere as large as growth in the micro-electronics industry may well be. But it's going to be another one, and I'm worried about our ability to meet the demand. It's one of the reasons [last year] I set up this group under [David] Packard [Chairman of Hewlett-Packard] and [Allan] Bromley [Yale Professor of physics] to study the health of universities. I asked them a simple question: Are we prepared to provide and train the kind of talent that we'll need to meet an era of increasing competition through technology? We're at the drafting stage right now, and I'd guess we're a couple of months away from their report.

Beyond SDI, the second priority here is the role of science and its health and fragility and the nature of US R&D programs—those together certainly take up another third of my time. The rest is divided in a miscellaneous fashion—regulatory, international issues, etc.

SGR. What do you mean by "fragility" of R&D.

Keyworth. It's as solid as can be. I didn't mean it in the context of the R&D establishment being made out of glass, but of our leadership in science and technology being fragile. Let's look at an example. We have a vastly bigger investment than any other country in pure research. On the other hand, other countries are emphasizing their own capabilities. No one else, with the possible exception of the Soviet Union, is covering the entire frontage. But look at elementary particle phsyics—a highly symbolic area. Many people are claiming that we have relinquished the lead to CERN [European Center for Nuclear Research]. With our continued huge investment and high priority put behind particle physics, why are we so challenged at the present time?

One reason is that, back in the 1970s, when we could have invested in an experiment at the Fermi Lab that could have answered any of the questions that they answered at CERN, we chose to allocate our resources differently. In retrospect, that may not have been a wise judgment. But let's look forward and say that we now have a tough challenge before us to develop the next generation [high-energy physics] machine. That leadership is certainly fragile. I see other areas of science where we are way out in front where our leadership could be challenged. Look at material sciences. If we sit and complacently assume that we're going to lead in material sciences, I think we're foolish. We have to take some careful steps to assure that we have the tools and the talent we need. For example, the National Academy of Sciences committee on facilities for materials sciences had some cogent recommendations. One of them was for a 6-GeV synchrotron light source—a highly appro-

(Continued on page 4)

R&D for New Congressmen

George Washington University is inaugurating a series of seminars on science and engineering this year for the incoming class of members of Congress and other junior Representatives and Senators.

The program, directed by Mike McCormack, former Representative from Hanford, Washington, will commence with sessions on January 23 and 24. McCormack says about two dozen members are expected to attend. Speakers will include former members who were involved with R&D issues in Congress, heads of federal R&D agencies, and various research administrators.

Financial support for the program is being provided by several scientific societies, plus a number of high-tech corporations that do a lot of business with the feds, or are regulated by them, and cultivate friendly relations that can be useful in Washington. Among them are Bechtel, Boeing, Dow, and Monsanto.

. . . Cool About Promoting US-USSR Science Ties

(Continued from page 3)

priate priority. We're going to have to act upon it fairly soon.

SGR. Is it in the next budget?

Keyworth. I think you're going to find that the next budget is going to put a lot more emphasis on sustaining the present health than it is upon building new facilities.

SGR. No fast growth in the coming R&D budget?

Keyworth. I think it's very unlikely that we'll see the kind of growth that we've seen in the last few years. I'm certainly worried about the state of science as we go through a 3-year period of trying to get the deficit down by '88. But science can live with a period of retrenchment for one year, after the rapid growth that we've had. Some setting of priorities that one doesn't necessarily do during rapid growth is healthy and good management. I believe that continuing that for very long will give definition to my use of the word "fragility." If we go very long without new starts, American scientific leadership is going to be seriously challenged.

SGR. Post-Geneva, do you foresee any major scientific collaboration with the Soviets, or at least discussions with your Soviet counterpart?

Keyworth. I haven't gone that far yet; it's too new. I don't spend a lot of time talking to the Soviets, as you may have noticed.

No Contact with Soviets

SGR. Have you talked to any of them, apart from running into them at social occasions?

Keyworth. No, and I haven't done that very often.

SGR. Who is your Soviet counterpart?

Keyworth. I'm not sure, and I'm not sure who my British counterpart is, either. Different countries have different systems. I don't know if it would be the President of the Russian Academy, or quite what.

SGR. But now that there's a bit of a thaw, do you think American science and technology will play its historic role of working out a few deals to ease the way?

Keyworth. I don't know. If the President decides that science and technology cooperation should play a role, then I will play a role. It's certainly not going to be on my initiative.

SGR. Would you volunteer the suggestion that perhaps it could play a role?

Keyworth. If the President asks me, I'll certainly suggest ways in which cooperation in science and technology could be carried out.

SGR. You've never been keen for closer relations with the Russians. What will you tell him if he asks you if cooperation is desirable?

Keyworth. I've never been able to understand how people can perceive that cooperation in science and technology can be conducted completely outside the framework of our overall foreign policy. If we have success in arms control, and we have expanded trade and warming relationships, then I would very much encourage cooperation in science and technology. That is a long ways from now. The problem is our security is challenged by the Soviet Union right now. As I influence the science and technology arena, I try to support the President's policies. And to ask me whether I would try to encourage the President to undertake cooperations in science and technology outside of that—of course, I wouldn't.

SGR. Can you conceive of SDI research being abridged as part of an arms-control agreement?

Keyworth. No. Inconceivable to me. The President has a very strong personal commitment to seeing an acceptable stability restored between the US and the Soviet Union, and I think the President is convinced that the introduction of defense against ballistic missiles, particularly the SDI, is the key to developing a new era of stability. I happen to believe it is the catalyst for real success in arms reductions. The President has said he certainly wants to make the SDI and the concept of defense part of our overall bargaining position. But I don't think that we are likely to forgo research for developing future options for future Presidents.

SGR. Your deputy Dr. Bernardine Bulkley has been looking carefully at NIH's priorities for some time now. What's come out of that?

Keyworth. If you mean, is there going to be a transformation in the '86 budget, there's not going to be. When things evolve in a fairly steady line for decades, and the world around them changes, it takes some time to adapt. My own feeling is that NIH needs to better balance support of biological science as a discipline, biomedical research as a clear application, and the development of the new biology for other areas, as well.

SGR. Have you had any success in prodding NIH toward your goal of being more concerned about the biotechnology industry?

Keyworth. Perhaps so. But the progress, as far as being converted into action, is pretty marginal. I intend to stay here for a while. And there are certain things I don't worry about anymore. This is one of the things I continue to worry about plenty. I see some signs of concern and interest among a lot of people at NIH and at HHS [Department of Health and Human Sciences]. There are more appropriate discussions today than there were a few years ago. We're making progress.

SGR. NIH is an old master at those discussions.

Keyworth. We'll see who can outwait whom.

France: The Tale of a Synchrotron, Plus More

Paris. It is difficult enough to design and build a modern 5-GeV synchrotron. But in the characteristically complex fashion of European science politics, the difficulties have been politically compounded to produce a bonus of bruised feelings and paranoid mutterings.

The machine is designed to be used not only by physicists, but also by chemists and biologists, of whom the latter are numerous in Strasbourg, capital of Alsace, on the Franco-German border. The biologists, employing tactics not unknown in the American scientific community, had obtained a written assurance from the French government that the machine would be built in their neighborhood. But this decision did not take into account the opinion of the West Germans and the British, who had a strong preference for the French Alpine city of Grenoble, which is a stronghold of physics research.

It then came to be recognized in the proper circles in Paris that Grenoble was not without a reasonable claim for this coveted machine, especially since scientists of Germany, Great Britain, and France have harmoniously collaborated there at the world-renowned Institute Laue-Langevin. So, to please its major partners, the French government withdrew the promise to Strasbourg and agreed to construct the 770-meter ring in Grenoble.

The Alsatians sulked. The mayors and National Assembly representatives of the region refused to receive President Mitterrand during a visit to the province. The inhabitants marched in the streets, with a cry never before heard in this politically demonstrative nation: "Synchrotron."

Reverberations from this episode continue. The people and politicians of Strasbourg remain miffed. But their counterparts in Grenoble do not appear to be especially grateful for good fortune. In fact, some say Grenoble is indifferent. On top of that, it appeared to several smaller European countries that France was going out of its way to appease London and Bonn on a Community matter. The Danish government used the incident to denounce France and Germany for what it considers their domination of European science policy.

The accusation of Franco-German interest in such domination is not at all farfetched. It can be seen vividly in electronics and computers, for which the two countries have set up "strategic forums" to promote bilateral cooperation. During the second of these sessions, at the beginning of December, Edith Cresson, the French Minister of Industry, stated that "French-German cooperation should be the lever for promoting an increase in European cooperation as a whole."

The two countries have decided on joint financing of R&D projects proposed by their industrial firms. But the crucial matter of budget has not yet been determined, nor have the administrative arrangements been worked out in any detail. So, it remains to be seen whether we have here merely another example of good intentions, or the beginning of something of substance.

While these collaborative efforts are gestating, the Common Market is moving along reasonably well at last with its catchup campaign in electronics—ESPRIT, the European Strategic Program of Research in Information Technology. It's a 5-year program which is providing $600 million over 1984-88 for "precompetitive" research by multi-national consortia of academic and industrial laboratories.

The program is considered to be moving along so well that this year will see the commencement of a Common Market scientific program dedicated to telecommunications research—RACE, Research on Advanced Communications in Europe. The eventual goal is construction of a European broadband communications network. The system will include local and national narrow bands and will allow for transmission of data, telephonic communications, and TV images.

An experimental system is envisaged by 1990, and it is expected that by 1995, video and other services should be available to the general public. The RACE program is quite ambitious. Plans call for employing 500 reseachers and for enlisting the skills and cooperation of the postal and telecommunications administrations in each European country. In the best of times, this is no easy task, but the current trend toward deregulation renders it even more difficult.

The collective European R&D programs are becoming so expensive that some backlash is inevitable. In addition to the $600 million for ESPRIT, the Community is spending over the next 4 or 5 years $540 million for fusion research; $400 million for various other energy-research program, and $550 million for basic research. Not much by American standards, but big in the European context. Now the addition of the RACE project adds to the feeling in various capitals that national expenditures are being diverted to the Common Market's Brussels bureaucracy—which has never been popular with the domestic ministries of the member nations.

Then there's the issue of space. France persists with its policy of prodding Europe toward an independent and significant third place among the world's space powers. No military goals are involved, President Mitterrand assured his European partners at a recent press conference, but apart from that restriction, he adamantly insisted, "We must be able to observe what is going on in space and to be there with a manned orbital station."

The French fascination with space is tied, of course,

(Continued on page 8)

Cosmos Club Battling Again on Women Members

A new challenge is being raised to the exclusion of women from membership in the Cosmos Club, the comically pompous Washington institution that prides itself as *the* intellectual club of the nation's capital and the social center for the leadership of American science. But this time the old guard Board of Management that runs the club is seeking to stamp out the trouble forever, or at least for a long time, by requiring prospective members to take a loyalty oath that would, in effect, embalm the status quo.

The benighted Club yielded to outraged internal and external opinion 20 years ago and agreed to admit blacks. But since then it has rejected several attempts to admit women, and it has given little support to Board candidates dedicated to that goal. Nonetheless, the gender issue keeps returning, to the annoyance of those who consider the Cosmos "a social club for men of intellectual distinction"—as an official Club document puts it.

The latest episode in the Cosmos' ancient saga of primitivism amid stuffed leather will be played out on January 21 when elections are held for 4 seats on the 14-member Board. With only that sliver of power at stake in the governance of the 106-year old Club, the election cannot touch the gender issue directly. This is especially the case since the influential Nominating Committee has opted for a Soviet-style election by selecting only one candidate for each position.

In opposition, 3 petition candidates have been nominated by a dissident, pro-women's-membership Committee of Concerned Members of the Cosmos Club. The group already holds one seat, and it claims 400 members plus the sympathy of 40 percent of the Club's 3250 members. But its chances are considered slight. The generally accepted reason is that the Washington-based retrogrades who dominate Cosmos politics fear that distance lends enlightenment, and they therefore refuse to accept absentee ballots from the half of the membership that resides outside the Washington metropolitan area.

In any case, the all-day January 21 balloting and the general meeting that follows that same evening are likely either to enshrine the all-male rule for years to come or represent a turning point on that issue.

The reason is that last April, the Board of Management, presided over by a shrewd political hand, Floyd M. Riddick, former Parliamentarian of the US Senate, set up a showdown. In a resolution which stated that "the Cosmos Club is a social club for men only [and] that only a two-thirds vote of the membership can change this fact," the Board created a 6-member Ad Hoc Comittee to "report back . . . on a course of action to defuse this issue." Chaired by Gerard D. Reilly, retired Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, the Committee split 4 to 2, with the majority taking a hardline anti-women stand that, with minor exceptions, was endorsed by the Board, 13-1.

Drawing its inspiration from the majority report, the Board, in a Memorandum to the Membership dated November 30, stated that "men who cannot in good conscience accept membership in a men's social club, or who would be (or are) embarrassed by such membership, should not become (or remain) members of the Cosmos Club. The Board believes that it should be the responsibility of the sponsors of new members to ascertain from their candidate, and certify to the Admissions Committee in the sponsoring documentation . . . their belief that each nominee (a) is aware of the fact that the Cosmos Club is a men's club, and (b) can in good faith and without reservations accept membership in it as a men's social club . . . ."

The Memorandum to the Membership then requested the Admissions Committee to "consider the inclusion of such certification in the standard form for proposing new members." And it added that "the Board will take appropriate action" to revise "the present acceptance-of-membership card" to include acknowledgement of the club's gender.

The minority report had requested the Board to be neutral on the women's issue, but the Board responded that its "leadership responsibilities include making clear to the membership its position on this issue." It also rejected the minority's request that "publications of the Club should be open to discussions of the issues."

The Board also noted in its memorandum that the majority report of the Ad Hoc Committee had stated that "members on both sides of the issue suggested that the Club should provide a more visible program for screening prospective members for 'clubableness,' and recommends establishment of a special committee to screen applicants for membership for socialibility and personal character before their files go to the Admissions Committee." The Board responded that under the existing bylaws, the Admissions Committee "can, if it chooses, give more emphasis to . . . each candidate's 'clubableness' in its deliberations."

Without saying that pro-women Club members were being denied appointments and nominations to Club offices, the minority report said that "a member's stand" on the women's issue should not influence these selections. The Board thought otherwise. Asserting that all elected officers and appointed committee members "have an obligation to support the bylaws and to accept in good faith that the Club is a men's social club," the Board went on to insist on one-party rule by stating that it believes that "it is appropriate" for the Club's officers

(Continued on page 7)

Cosmos: The Membership Sounds Very "Clubable"

Scientists, engineers, educators, and physicians make up about two-thirds of the membership of the Cosmos Club. Their numbers include a substantial slice of Washington's science-policy community, which regularly uses the Club as a convenient neutral ground for lunch and dinner meetings.

According to the bylaws of 1906, the Club "shall be composed of men (a) Who have done meritorious original work in science, literature, or the arts; or (b) Who . . . are well known to be cultivated in some field thereof; or (c) Who are recognized as distinguished in a learned profession or in public service."

A good portion of the membership fits the criteria, but the Club also includes bureaucratic drones, undistinguished climbers of one sort or another, and run-of-the-mill folks of no particular professional attainment. A frequently noted aspect of the membership is the presence of a good of deal of advanced elderliness, much of which can be found dozing in stuffed leather chairs in lounges and corridors. The Club building, on embassy row, is generally considered one of the handsomest private structures in the capital.

The Club sponsors lectures and gives prizes, and prides itself on its prominently displayed collection of photos of Nobel and Pulitzer prize winners, very few of whom are members. It also insists (futilely, SGR found) that members not discuss Club affairs with outsiders. The sin is punishable by expulsion.

Though women are not admitted as members, they are admitted as guests of members, and many, in fact, are seen in the Club's main dining room, where the fare is at about the quality level of a good faculty club. But the setting is pleasant and unhurried, and the prices are reasonable. For out-of-town members, there's an additional attraction—48 rooms, with rates of $35 to $70 a night, about one-third the going price for Washington's major hotels.

Annual dues are $600 for Washington-area members, $300 for out-of-towners; the initiation fee is the same as one year's dues.

Among the scientists in the Club are Presidential Science Adviser George A. Keyworth II and four of his White House predecessors: Frank Press, President of the National Academy of Sciences; H. Guyford Stever, Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Engineering; Edward E. David Jr., President of Exxon Research and Engineering, and Jerome B. Wiesner, former President of MIT. There's also Philip Abelson, former editor of *Science*, who was President of the Club in 1972, and signatory to a 1982 letter in which 16 past Presidents deplored efforts "to change the Club from a men's private social club to a unisex organization." Scientist members also include the new editor of *Science*, Daniel E. Koshland. Edward Teller is a member, and so is Carl Sagan. Among the scientists who are officers are Club Treasurer Willis H. Shapley, former Deputy Administrator of NASA, currently active in AAAS affairs, and Board member Linn Hoover, Deputy for International Science Programs at the Geological Survey.

Though scientists and their professional kin predominate in the membership, they are sparse in the current top leadership. The outgoing President, Floyd Riddick, was formerly the Parliamentarian of the US Senate; the incoming President, as of January 21, George E. Hartman, is an architect, and the Secretary, John B. Farmakides, is a federal contracts appeals judge.

Scientists, however, are prominent in the Club's anti-women movement, which is embodied in a group whose letterhead reads, "Members for the Cosmos Club. (To uphold its precepts and traditions)."

A January 7 letter from that group attacked the advocates of women's membership as "a small but persistent group of members [that] seeks to disrupt the harmony of our club." It was signed by 10 members, of whom the Club directory lists 7 in science or engineering.

Cosmos *(Continued from page 6)*

"to satisfy themselves that those selected [for nominations and appointments] can in good faith accept the responsibility of office in the Cosmos Club as a men's social club."

The Memorandum then concluded in a fashion that suggested that the Board regards the gender policy finally settled in favor of the status quo: "The Board hopes that the work of the Ad Hoc Committee and the Board's response to its recommendations . . . will serve their purpose of defusing 'single issue' concerns, on both sides, with the question of the admission of women as members, and that all members will now devote their energies to the congenial companionship and intellectual and social intercourse that membership in the Cosmos Club brings."

—DSG

Shun the Pork Barrel, NAS Head Urges Members

In the wake of last year's dazzling series of lobbying grabs for federal academic R&D construction funds, the President of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) has admonished his members to shun the increasingly popular and rewarding tactic.

The anti-pork-barrel theme is by now familiar on the Washington scene, having been sounded by several of the major educational associations, the government's own research chiefs (SGR Vol. XIV, No. 16), as well as the Academy's own Council. What's different in the message of NAS President Frank Press is that he states that "None of these direct political approaches to secure funds from the research budget would have occurred if they were not initiated by members of our own community." He offered no names.

Press's assertion of culpability within the community was in a letter last month to NAS's 1420 members, a group that pretty well covers the cream of post-middle-age science, plus a few youngsters. The letter went on to request "that you play a leadership role in your own institution and in your own region to advocate the thoughtful, deliberative process of evaluation [of proposals for R&D construction funds] and to resist involving the political process. It is in the long-term interest of a strong American science to use procedures that we all respect, and to resist special-interest political favoritism that can only hurt the overall scientific endeavor."

The plea follows a banner year for direct lobbying, including $19 million for a Kennedy-backed engineering center at Boston University and $26 million for an industrial research laboratory at Northwestern University; the latter was boosted by the University's influentially situated neighbor, Rep. Sidney Yates (D-Ill.).

Will Press's and other appeals to communal interest reverse the tide? Not likely. The lust for federally financed research facilities is growing more intense. And university officials who put their faith in Washington's supposedly pristine evaluation processes should, at the very kindest, be considered naive.

France

(Continued from page 5)

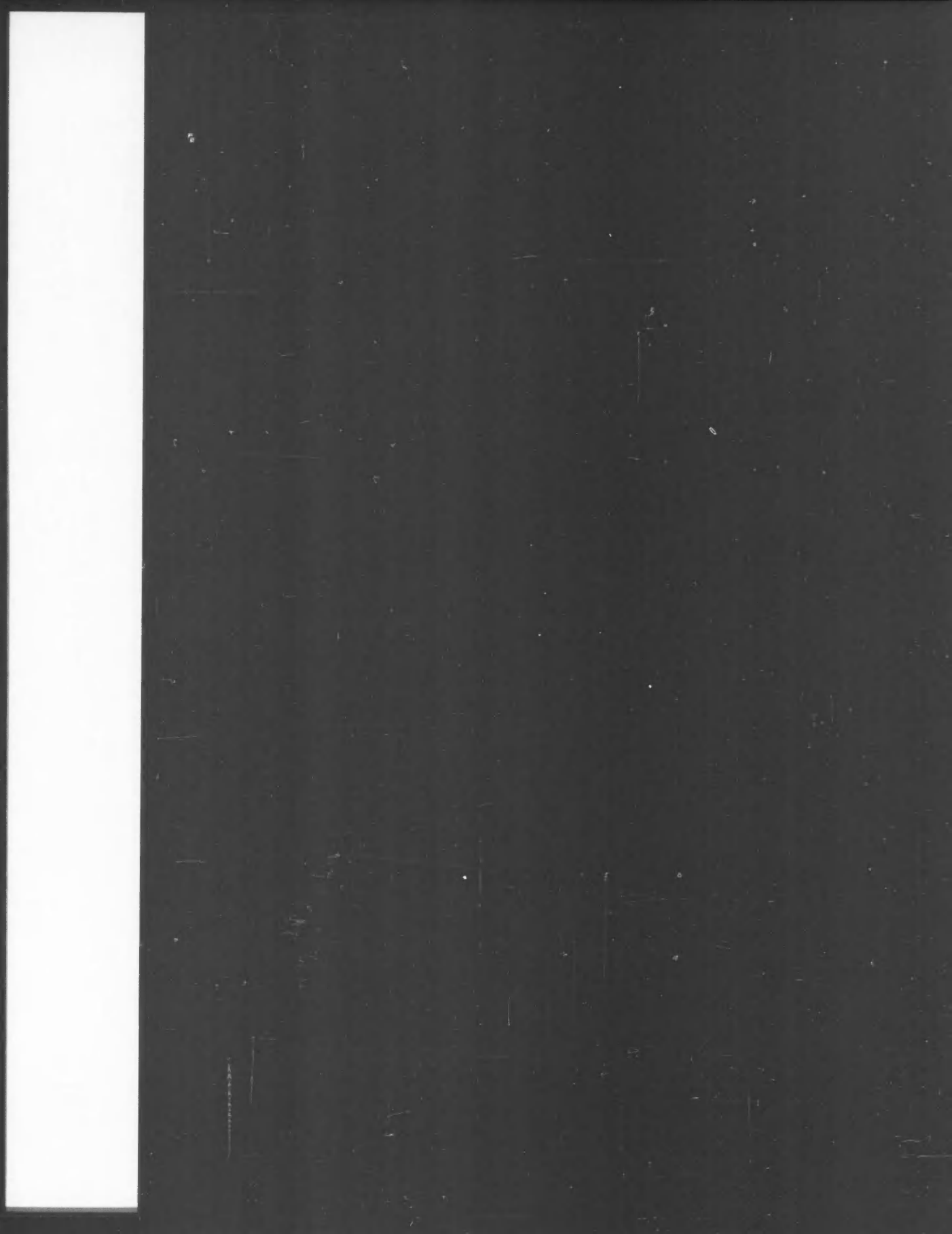
to the Old World's growing fears of industrial backwardness relative to the US and Japan. The situation has been complicated by NASA's pressing invitation for Europe to take part in development of a permanently manned space station, for which the US would like to have Europe contribute $2 billion toward the present—and very elastic—cost estimate of $8 billion. A European response has not yet jelled, but some substantial decision is expected when the science and technology ministers of the European space powers get together in Rome at the end of January under the auspices of the European Space Agency (ESA). The agenda calls for thrashing out a response to the US invitation, as well as deciding on Europe's own space program.

The French are the most ambitious of the European big three that underwrite the 11-nation ESA, Europe's mini-version of NASA. And the French have skillfully harmonized their own national space enterprise with the collective assistance of their partners. Throughout, however, France has remained the political and financial centerpiece for most of Europe's space efforts, and it intends to keep it that way.

The heart of the French proposal for Europe in space is the Ariane 5 launcher, which is designed for competing with its American and Japanese counterparts in the time frame 1995-2010. Ariane 5 will be a completely new vehicle, capable of orbiting geostationary payloads as well as placing manned vehicles in lower orbits.

However, France's partners have reservations. West German Chancellor Kohl goes as far as agreeing that "European space policy must be directed towards European autonomy," in contrast to past policies of teaming up, as a very junior partner, with US space activities. Nonetheless, the Bonn government does not share France's enthusiasm for the very costly business of man in space. And financially hardpressed Britain is decidedly cool to the whole idea.—FS

Science & Government Report
Northwest Station
Box 6226A
Washington, D.C. 20015

Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

XEROX-UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
300 N. ZEEB RD.
ANN ARBOR, MI 48106